

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An apparatus for providing priority queuing to packets at a network device in a communications network, comprising:

(i) a decision engine, at the network device, for receiving packets from the communications network and queuing each of the packets in ~~an available~~ a selected queue, wherein n queues having respective levels of priority are available and $[(n \bullet 2)]$ $n \geq 2$, in dependence upon a source address of the packet having a level of trust associated to the source addresses corresponding to the priority level of the selected queue; and

(ii) a scheduler for de-queuing packets from the queues n queues for transmission to the network device wherein packets from the queue are de-queued at different rates according to the respective priorities of the n queues, whereby packets with source addresses recognized to be legitimate are serviced at a higher rate than packets with unknown source addresses or whose legitimacy is still to be proven depending on the level of trust associated to the source addresses.

2. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus as defined in claim 1 wherein the network device is a local area network (LAN).

3. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus as defined in claim 1 wherein each of said n queues has an associated table with source addresses.

4. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus as defined in claim 3 wherein said n associated tables have relative priority levels ranging from legitimate to unknown.

5. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The apparatus as defined in claim 4 wherein-certain legitimate source addresses can be pre-provisioned into [[the]] different tables according to their relative priorities.

6. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The apparatus as defined in claim 4 further comprising means to count source addresses and to place source addresses in a table having a legitimate classification after receiving N packets with [[the]] a same source address, where N is a positive integer.

7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The apparatus as defined in claim 4 further comprising an outgoing packet monitor to recognize TCP FIN packets and to instruct the decision engine to update [[the]] a priority of [[the]] a destination address of these TCP FIN packets and to put these addresses into [[the]] appropriate tables.

8. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus as defined in claim 4 wherein the decision engine is operable to remove entries from the tables in accordance with the time that each of the entries has existed in those tables.

9. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus as defined in claim 4 wherein the decision engine is operable to discard packets from the queues in accordance with a RED (Random Early Drop) algorithm.

10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method of providing priority queuing to packets at a network device in a communications network, the method comprising:

(i) receiving packets from the communications network in a decision module at the network device, and queuing each of the packets in ~~an available~~ a selected queue, wherein n queues having respective levels of priority are available and $[[n \cdot 2]] \ n \geq 2$, in dependence upon a source address of the packet having a level of trust associated to the source addresses corresponding to the priority level of the selected queue; and

(ii) de-queuing packets from the queues n queues for transmission to the network device wherein packets from the queues are de-queued at different rates according to the respective priorities of the n queues, whereby packets with source addresses recognized to be legitimate are serviced at a higher rate than packets with unknown source addresses or whose legitimacy is still

~~to be proven depending on a level of trust associated to the source addresses.~~

11. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 10 wherein the network device is a local area network (LAN).

12. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 10 wherein each of said n queues has an associated table with source addresses.

13. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 12 wherein said n associated tables have relative priority levels ranging from legitimate to unknown.

14. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 12 wherein certain legitimate source addresses can be pre-provisioned into the different tables according to their relative priorities.

15. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method as defined in claim 13 further comprising: counting source addresses and placing source addresses in a table having a legitimate classification after receiving N packets with [[the]] a same source address, where N is a positive integer.

16. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The module as defined in claim 12 further comprising an outgoing packet monitor to recognize TCP FIN packets

and to instruct the decision module to update [[the]] a priority of the destination address of these TCP FIN packets and to put these addresses into [[the]] appropriate tables.

17. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 12 wherein the decision module is operable to remove entries from the tables in accordance with the time that each of the entries has existed in those tables.

18. (ORIGINAL) The method as defined in claim 12 wherein the decision module is operable to discard packets from the queues in accordance with a RED (Random Early Drop) algorithm.

19. (WITHDRAWN) An apparatus for providing priority queuing to packets at a network device in a communications network comprising:

 a decision engine, at the network device, for receiving packets from the communication network and queuing each of the packets in an available queue in dependence upon data from a search query; and

 a scheduler for dequeuing packets from the queues for transmission to the network device wherein packets from the queues are dequeued at a different depending on the time to complete the search query.

20. (WITHDRAWN) The apparatus as defined in claim 19 wherein the decision engine is a session initiation protocol (SIP) proxy server.

21. (WITHDRAWN) A method of providing priority queuing to packets at a network device in a communications network, the method comprising:

receiving packets from the communication network in a decision module at the network device and queuing each of the packets in an available queue in dependence upon data from a search query; and

dequeuing packets from the queues for transmission to the network device wherein packets from the queues are dequeued at a different rate depending on time associated with conducting the search query.

22. (WITHDRAWN) The method as defined in claim 21 wherein, in the event of an unsuccessful search, packets in lower priority queues are dropped.

23. (WITHDRAWN) The method as defined in claim 21 wherein, in the event of an unsuccessful search, packets are dropped from all queues.

24. (WITHDRAWN) The method as defined in claim 21 wherein the decision engine is a SIP proxy server and the available queues are based on a user ID field of SIP messages.